

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
NORTHERN DIVISION

FEILBERTO ROBERT FLORES,	)	
	)	
Petitioner,	)	
	)	
v	)	Civil Action No.2:08cv611-TMH
	)	(WO)
JEFFERY KELLER,	)	
	)	
Respondent.	)	

**RECOMMENDATION OF THE MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

On July 28, 2008, Feilberto Robert Flores (“Flores”), a prisoner at the Federal Prison Camp at Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery, Alabama, initiated this action as a petition for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. In his petition, Flores argues that he was sentenced based on charges that were dismissed and that, consequently, the Bureau of Prisons (“BOP”) is illegally detaining him under a void judgment and commitment order. For the reasons that follow, this court concludes that Flores is not entitled to any relief.

**DISCUSSION**

In February 1991, Flores was convicted in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois on six drug-related charges. He was sentenced to a total of 364 months in prison. After his convictions and sentence were upheld on direct appeal, Flores challenged them through several habeas petitions filed in various federal courts. *See United*

*States v. Flores*, 5 F.3d 1070 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1993); *Flores v. United States*, 74 F.3d 1241 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. Jan. 11, 1996) (unpublished); *Flores v. United States*, 105 F.3d 660 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. Dec. 23, 1996) (table); *Flores v. McFadden*, 152 Fed.Appx. 913 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. Oct. 24, 2005) (unpublished). All such attempts at collateral relief were unsuccessful. Flores's instant claim about his sentence being based on dismissed charges was raised in at least one of his prior habeas petitions. *See Flores v. McFadden*, 152 Fed.Appx. 913, *supra*.

Although not essential to the disposition of the instant petition, this court points out that Flores proceeds under a misunderstanding of the facts of his criminal case. In arguing for habeas relief, he maintains that the Northern District of Illinois docket sheet reflects that five of six counts of conviction were dismissed by the district court. According to notations by the clerk on the first two pages of the docket sheet, Flores's counts of conviction were "Counts S1-S6," with "Counts 1, 2, 3-5" dismissed. The same docket sheet also reflects that the grand jury returned a superseding indictment, and that petit jury's verdict and district court's judgment found Flores guilty of "Counts S1-S6." Thus, the clerk's notation indicating dismissal of counts from the original indictment was a housekeeping matter, and Flores is plainly incorrect in asserting that his sentence is based on charges that were dismissed.

Flores's claim in the instant petition goes to the fundamental legality of his conviction and resulting incarceration. The law directs that 28 U.S.C. § 2255 is the exclusive remedy for challenging the validity of a conviction and/or sentence imposed by a federal court. "An

application for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of a prisoner who is authorized to apply for relief by motion pursuant to ... section [2255], shall not be entertained if it appears that the applicant has failed to apply for relief, by motion, to the court which sentenced him, or that such court has denied him relief, unless it also appears that the remedy by [a § 2255] motion is inadequate or ineffective to test the legality of [the inmate's] detention.” 28 U.S.C. § 2255 ¶5.

It appears from a review of the petition that Flores filed this action in this court pursuant to § 2241 in an attempt to circumvent the constraint on successive § 2255 motions contained in 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A).<sup>1</sup> However, under no circumstances can this court countenance Flores's circumvention of the procedural restraints contained in the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (“AEDPA”), as 28 U.S.C. § 2255 is not rendered inadequate or ineffective to challenge the legality of a petitioner's detention merely because a subsequent motion under the section would be barred as successive.<sup>2</sup>

The habeas petition, supporting documents, and relevant court records indicate that Flores's claims would be barred from review in a § 2255 motion before the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois by the AEDPA's gatekeeping provisions

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<sup>1</sup> “Before a second or successive [28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion] ... is filed in the district court, the applicant shall move in the appropriate court of appeals for an order authorizing the district court to consider the application.” 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A).

<sup>2</sup> Nor can Flores dance around the strictures of the AEDPA merely by asserting that what is in substance an attack on his convictions and sentence is instead an action against the BOP based on its detention of him under an allegedly void judgment.

on successive petitions. The “inadequate or ineffective” savings clause of 28 U.S.C. § 2255 applies to a claim when (1) that claim is based upon a retroactively applicable Supreme Court decision; (2) the holding of that Supreme Court decision establishes that the petitioner was convicted for a nonexistent offense; and (3) circuit law squarely foreclosed such a claim at the time it otherwise should have been raised in the petitioner’s trial, appeal, or first § 2255 motion. *Wofford v. Scott*, 177 F.3d 1236, 1244 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999). All the Constitution requires, if it requires anything, is that a reasonable opportunity existed through which an inmate could have pursued judicial relief on his claims. *Id.* “[T]he only sentencing claims that may conceivably be covered by the savings clause are those based upon a retroactively applicable Supreme Court decision overturning circuit precedent.” *Id.* at 1245.

Flores does not meet the prerequisites necessary to invoke application of the savings clause of § 2255, thereby precluding relief in a § 2241 proceeding. Initially, it is clear that Flores’s claims are not premised upon a Supreme Court decision issued after his conviction which the Court made retroactively applicable to such conviction. Moreover, Flores has not been “convicted of any crime which a retroactively applicable Supreme Court decision overturning prior circuit precedent has made clear is nonexistent.” *Wofford*, 177 F.3d at 1245. Thus, Flores’s challenge to his convictions and sentence are not based upon a retroactively applicable Supreme Court decision. Finally, pertinent federal law did not foreclose Flores from presenting the claims now before this court at the time these claims otherwise could and should have been raised. Specifically, the pleadings filed herein

establish that Flores had the requisite procedural opportunity to raise the instant habeas claims and have such claims decided during proceedings before the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois or on direct appeal. Flores also had the opportunity to present his claims in a properly filed § 2255 motion. These opportunities are all the Constitution requires. *Id.* at 1244. The claims pending before this court therefore fail to warrant relief under the savings clause of § 2255.

A federal prisoner cannot use § 2241 simply to escape the procedural restrictions placed on § 2255 motions by the AEDPA. *Wofford*, 177 F.3d at 1245. “[T]he savings clause ... does not exist to free a prisoner of the effects of his failure to raise an available claim earlier.” *Id.* “If it were the case that any prisoner who is prevented from bringing a § 2255 petition could, without more, establish that § 2255 is ‘inadequate or ineffective,’ and therefore that he is entitled to petition for a writ of habeas corpus under § 2241(c)(3), then Congress would have accomplished nothing at all in its attempts – through statutes like the AEDPA – to place limits on federal collateral review.” *Triestman v. United States*, 124 F.3d 361, 376 (2<sup>nd</sup> Cir. 1997); *see also In re Dorsainvil*, 119 F.3d 245, 251 (3<sup>rd</sup> Cir. 1997) (a federal petitioner may not proceed under “§ 2241 merely because [he] is unable to meet the stringent gatekeeping requirements of the amended § 2255. Such a holding would effectively eviscerate Congress’s intent in amending § 2255.”); *In re Vial*, 115 F.3d 1192, 1194 n.5 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1997) (internal citations omitted) (“The remedy afforded by § 2255 is not rendered inadequate or ineffective merely because an individual has been unable to obtain relief under

that provision, ... or because an individual is procedurally barred from filing a § 2255 motion....”).

In light of the foregoing, this court concludes that Flores’s claim challenging the validity of the convictions and sentence entered against him by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois is not cognizable in a 28 U.S.C. § 2241 petition.

### **CONCLUSION**

Accordingly, it is the RECOMMENDATION of the Magistrate Judge that the 28 U.S.C. § 2241 petition for habeas corpus relief filed by Flores be denied and that this case be dismissed with prejudice. It is further

ORDERED that the parties shall file any objections to this Recommendation **on or before September 8, 2008**. A party must specifically identify the findings in the Recommendation to which objection is made; frivolous, conclusive, or general objections will not be considered. Failure to file written objections to the Magistrate Judge’s proposed findings and recommendations shall bar a party from a de novo determination by the District Court of issues covered in the Recommendation and shall bar the party from attacking on appeal factual findings accepted or adopted by the District Court except upon grounds of plain error or manifest injustice. *Nettles v. Wainwright*, 677 F.2d 404 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1982). *See Stein v. Reynolds Securities, Inc.*, 667 F.2d 33 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1982). *See also Bonner v. City of Prichard*, 661 F.2d 1206 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1981) (en banc).

Done this 25<sup>nd</sup> day of August, 2008.

/s/Wallace Capel, Jr.  
WALLACE CAPEL, JR.  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE